101th Congress
1st Session | SENATE | REPORT
101-180

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

AND ITS

SUBCOMMITTEES

FOR THE

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

NOVEMBER 2 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 18), 1989.—Ordered to be printed

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS DURING THE 100TH CONGRESS

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Mr. GLENN, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

This report reviews the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on Governmental Affairs during the 100th Congress. These activities parallel the broad scope of responsibilities vested in the Committee by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, rule XXV (k) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and additional authorizing resolutions.

I. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES

NUCLEAR ENERGY POLICY

A central focus of the Governmental Affairs Committee's activities during the 100th Congress was the pursuit of the Chairman's longstanding interest in the management and oversight of the Federal government's nuclear energy policy. Under the leadership of Senator John Glenn, the Committee examined the operation of the Nation's nuclear weapons facilities, the regulation of commercial nuclear power plants, and the implementation of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation policies.

In March of 1987, the Committee began a series of hearings on the management and operation of the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Production Complex. These facilities are an important part of the Nation's defenses; they manufacture the various components of warheads for our nuclear arsenal. For over 40 years, these facilities operated behind a veil of secrecy, a situation which the Committee's hearings identified as a key source of problems at these facilities. The Committee uncovered conditions that posed serious health, safety, and environmental risks for employees on site as well as surrounding communities.

The Committee examined the safety of nuclear reactors in the network, including those at the Savannah River plant and the N-Reactor at Hanford, and found a pattern of DOE mismanagement. Specifically, DOE's emphasis on production led facilities managers to give inadequate attention to safety procedures. This practice resulted in serious air and groundwater contamination at many of the DOE sites.

At a joint hearing with a House subcommittee in September 1988, the Committee uncovered critical flaws in DOE's management of its Savannah River site. In additon to a potentially catastrophic incident involving the "P" reactor in August, 1988, the hearing exposed an internal contractor document listing a number of similarly dangerous accidents and safety incidents throughout the reactor complex. Most of these incidents had never before been publicly reported.

The Committee considered legislative remedies to address these problems. A bill by Senator Glenn, S. 1085, created an external, independent safety oversight board to provide effective oversight of the weapons production complex; it was reported out by the Committee, and its main provision was signed into law in October of 1988 as a part of the Department of Defense Authorization bill. The Committee's investigations and hearings also led DOE to produce, for the first time, estimates of the cleanup costs to decontaminate these sites and to commit its resources to begin this cleanup effort.

The Committee also investigated the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regarding internal management problems and agency internal investigations. One focus of the hearings was on reports of interference with ongoing investigations of NRC licensees, such as commercial nuclear power plants. The disclosures at the hearings prompted Senator Glenn to propose the creation of a statutory Inspector General within the NRC. The Chairman's proposal was subsequently enacted into law in 1988.

Finally, the Committee pursued the Chairman's decade-old commitment to halting the spread of nuclear weapons with a set of hearings in Spring of 1987 on the impact of nuclear non-proliferation on U.S. national security. Although nuclear non-proliferation is often cited as a key national security objective of the United States, the Committee heard testimony from Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle describing the Department of Defense's chronic difficulties in obtaining relevant information and administrative cooperation from the Department of State. Although the State Department's Ambassador-at-Large Richard Kennedy dismissed Mr. Perle's remarks as "poppycock," an amendment proposed by Chairman Glenn to the DOD Authorization requiring the State Department to share all proliferation-related information with DOD was enacted into law.

These hearings helped to identify specific national security threats posed by further nuclear proliferation and established a clear need for improvements in policy coordination and information sharing between the two agencies most responsible for assuring that security.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

During the 100th Congress, the Committee actively pursued its principal mandate to study the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of the Federal government. One of the major developments in the 100th Congress was the elevation of the Veterans Administration to a Cabinet-level department. The bill approved by the Committee and signed by the President included important modifications to ensure that the agency responsible for the needs and interests of our veterans would be more effective and accountable.

The Congress took a historic step in 1988 when it approved a bill reported by the Committee that accepted the findings and implemented the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. This represented the Nation's long overdue recognition of the injustice done during World War II to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese descent who were evacuated from their homes and relocated in internment camps. The bill provides for a formal apology and monetary compensation for surviving internees and certain descendants.

The Committee also conducted an exhaustive review of the Federal government's role in promoting the economic competitiveness of U.S. industries. Central to the Committee's examination of trade issues was consideration of the Chairman's proposal in S. 1233 to reorganize the trade functions of the U.S. government and to create a Department of Trade and Industry. S. 1233 was the Committee's contribution to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Although S. 1233's section reorganizing the government's trade programs and establishing a new department were stripped during Senate floor consideration of the Omnibus Trade bill, the Committee remained active in the debate. Members of the Committee participated in the Senate-House conference committee which drafted sections of the bill on: international government procurement trade, SEMATECH, symmetrical access to technological research, and budget impact statements. Later in the year, the Committee confirmed its interest in trade issues with a hearing on the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, which was later ratified by the Senate.

With the onset of the 1988 presidential campaign, the Committee sought to make Presidential transitions more efficient and accountable to the public. Specifically, the Committee was concerned about the extent to which earlier transition teams relied on exorbitant individual and corporate contributions to fund transition and inaugural activities; this practice, the Committee believed, could potentially compromise the independence and integrity of an incoming administration. The Chairman introduced legislation, subsequently enacted, requiring better disclosure of the use and source of transition funds and increasing Federal funding of transition activities.

Since 1978, the Committee has taken a leadership role in fighting Federal government waste, fraud and abuse with the creation and oversight of statutory inspectors general throughout the government. In the 100th Congress, the Committee continued this tradition. The Committee held several hearings to review the performance of the current inspectors general and to examine the need for

additional inspectors general at the Departments of Justice and Treasury, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Office of Personnel Management. Subsequently, legislation was enacted to extend the 1978 Inspector General Act to these agencies and 33 designated Federal entities and to clarify several other provisions of the Act.

The Committee pursued other important government management issues as well. The Committee has an historic interest in Department of Defense procurement issues, and in the 100th Congress, continued its aggressive oversight of DOD procurement programs. For example, a series of hearings were held to examine problems in both the inventory control systems at DOD and the furnishing of DOD property to private contractors. In response to witnesses' testimony, the Committee made recommendations to DOD that, if implemented, could result in significant savings to the taxpayer. In other action, the Committee sought to reform and improve the now chaotic budget process by holding hearings on and reporting out legislation implementing a two-year Federal budget cycle.

Social Problems

The 100th Congress saw the Committee take an interest in serious social problems by adding homelessness, alcohol abuse, and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) to its hearing and legislative agenda. The first bill reported out of the Committee in the 100th Congress was its part of the Omnibus Stewart B. McKinney Homelessness Assistance Act of 1987. This legislation created the Interagency Task Force on Homeless, made surplus government property available to homeless providers, and authorized the Federal Emergency Food and Shelter Program. Four hearings were devoted to the causes and treatment of alcoholism and Federal efforts to prevent one of America's worst social maladies. And the Committee studied the effectiveness of Federal AIDS education efforts and the adequacy of health care services for AIDS victims, culminating in two days of hearings.

* * * * * * *

Each of the subcommittees also examined a number of issues within their individual jurisdictions. Important hearings were held on Federal drug interdiction, organized crime, whistleblower protection, Office of Government Ethics Reauthorization, Independent Counsel statute, Wedtech procurement controversy, Prompt Payment Act, and groundwater protection policy. These issues are discussed in greater detail in the succeeding sections of this report.

II. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

In the 95th Congress, the jurisdiction and functions of the Committee on Governmental Affairs were substantially enlarged with the Senate approval of the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977 (S. Res. 4, 95–1, February 4, 1977). S. Res. 4 also changed its name from the Committee on Government Operations to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

Rule XXV(k) of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires reference to this Committee of all proposed legislation, and other matters, dealing with (1) archives of the United States; (2) budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; (3) census and collection of statistics, including social and economic statistics; (4) congressional organization, except for matters which amend the rules or orders of the Senate; (5) Federal civil service; (6) Government information; (7) intergovernmental relations; (8) municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations therefor; (9) organization and management of U.S. nuclear export policy; (10) organization and reorganization of the executive branch of the Government; (11) Postal Service; and (12) status of officers and employees of the United States including their classification, compensation and benefits.

The Committee is further authorized and directed to (1) receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and to submit to the Senate such recommendations as the Committee deems advisable; (2) study the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government; (3) evaluate the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; and (4) study the intergovernmental relations between the United States and States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

In addition, the Committee has primary oversight and legislative jurisdiction over the General Accounting Office, the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Management and Budget, the Postal Service and the General Services Administration, and processes all legislation relating to the disposal and the negotiated sales of federal surplus property.

III. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED AND CONSIDERED

One hundred seventy-four Senate bills and 26 House bills were referred to the Committee for consideration during the 100th Congress. In addition, 22 Senate resolutions (joint, concurrent or simple resolutions) were referred to the Committee. No reorganization plans were submitted. Of the legislation received and considered, 34 bills were reported, 24 became law, two were vetoed, and 10 resolutions were agreed to.

IV. HEARINGS

During the 100th Congress, the Committee and its five subcommittees held a total of 105 hearings covering 151 days on a number of nominations and a wide variety of legislative and oversight issues. The Committee examined a number of important topics, including:

(1) Nuclear Non-Proliferation; (2) Reactor safety and environmental issues at Department of Energy Nuclear Facilities; (3) Nuclear Regulatory Commission restructuring; (4) Government's Role in Economic Competitiveness; (5) Elevation of the Veterans' Administration to Cabinet-Level Status; (6) Chemical and Biological Warfare; (7) Homeless Assistance; (8) Inspector General Act Amend-

ments; (9) Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; (10) Whistleblower Protection Act; (11) Presidential Transition; (12) U.S. Efforts to Commercialize Superconductivity; (13) Hatch Act Amendments; (14) Alcohol Abuse; (15) Planning the 1990 Census; (16) Federal Drug Interdiction; (17) Oversight of the Independent Counsel Statute; (18) Federal Advisory Committee Act; (19) Infant Mortality; (20) Post-employment lobbying restrictions; (21) Radioactive spills at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; (22) Oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; (23) Review of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986; (24) Strategic Defense Initiative Institute; (25) Oversight of the Office of Government Ethics; (26) Catastrophic Health Legislation; (27) Federal Procurement decisions in Wedtech case; (28) Federal Government's Handling of Soviet and Communist Bloc Defectors; (29) Oversight of the Department of Defense; (30) Organized Crime; (31) Oversight of Government in the Sunshine Act; (32) United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement; (33) Federal Licensing Procedures for International Arms Dealers; (34) Government's Response to AIDS; (35) Federal Government's Use of Consultants; (36) National Nutrition Monitoring Act; (37) Groundwater Protection Program Coordination; (38) Regulatory Reform Initiatives; (39) Budget Reforms; (40) Degradable Plastics; (41) Office of Federal Procurement Policy; (42) Food Safety and Inspection Service Activities; (43) Mail Order Prescription Industry; (44) Federal Mine Reclamation Programs; and, (45) Fraud Hotline Services.

V. REPORTS, PRINTS, AND STUDIES

During the 100th Congress, the Committee and its subcommittees prepared and issued 38 reports, special prints and studies on these topics, among others:

(1) Economic Competitiveness, International Trade, and Technology Development Act of 1987; (2) The findings and recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; (3) Presidential Transitions Effectiveness Act; (4) Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988; (5) Protecting Our Nation's Ground Water: The Need for Better Program Coordination; (6) Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act of 1987; (7) Opportunities for Reducing the Cost of Federal Operations Through Greater Use of Value Engineering; (8) Proposed Budget Reforms; (9) Wedtech: A Review of Federal Procurement Decisions; (10) Border Management Reorganization and Drug Interdiction; (11) The Defense Department's Costly Failure to Properly Manage Its Inventories Continues; and, (12) Government in the Sunshine: History and Recent Issues:

VI. OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

During the 100th Congress, a total of 1,146 official communications were submitted to the Committee. Of these, 41 were from the Comptroller General of the United States, and 1,105 were from the President of the United States and other executive departments and agencies. These communications include reports to advise and inform the Congress, required annual or semi-annual agency budget and activities summaries, and requests for legislative action. The Committee also received 22 petitions and memorials.

VII. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

For information not included in this section please refer to the Committee's legislative calendar.

For the Committee, the 100th Congress was one of the most productive in several decades. Important legislation was reported by the Committee, approved by Congress, and signed by the President on such topics as the homeless, government reorganization, Federal employees benefits and rights, and trade. Following are brief legislative histories of all measures referred to the Committee—and in some cases, drafted by the Committee—which: (1) became public law; (2) were passed by the Congress, but were vetoed by the President; (3) were passed by the Senate, but not acted upon by the House of Representatives; and (4) were approved by the Committee, but were not passed by the Senate.

Measures Enacted Into Law

NUCLEAR PROTECTIONS AND SAFETY ACT

S. 1085 was introduced by Senator Glenn on April 23, 1987. The bill created an independent oversight board to ensure the safety of U.S. government nuclear facilities. The bill also applied provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act to certain Department of Energy nuclear facilities, clarified the jurisdiction and powers of government agencies dealing with nuclear wastes, and endeavored to ensure independent research on the effects of radiation on human beings.

S. 1085 was ordered reported from the Committee on August 4, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-173). Title I of the bill, which was also referred to the Senate Armed Services Committee, was attached to S. 2749, the base closure bill (the same bill to which the DOD Authorization bill was attached). S. 2749 passed the Senate October 12, 1988, and was signed into law on October 24, 1988 (Public Law 100-526).

STEWART B. MC KINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

The Committee had jurisdiction over three titles of the Omnibus Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. S. 813, authored by Senator Glenn and introduced on March 24, 1987, established a federal Interagency Council on the Homeless to coordinate federal homeless assistance programs, provided for the use of surplus government buildings as homeless shelters, and authorized the Emergency Food and Shelter Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

S. 813 was reported to the Senate on April 3, 1987; its provisions were incorporated into the omnibus companion measure H.R. 558 and passed by the Senate on April 9, 1987. This measure was signed into law on July 22, 1987 (Public Law 100-77).

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ACT

S. 1233 was the Committee's contribution to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the Trade Bill). S. 1233 was introduced by Chairman John Glenn on May 19, 1987. The Committee reported the bill out on June 11, 1987.

The first section of S. 1233, "Trade and Technology Policy," restructured government agencies charged with trade, commercial promotion, and technology development duties. The second section, "Interagency Committees and Commissions," created various councils and committees charged with oversight of the Federal Government's competitiveness policy.

In Senate floor debate on the Trade Bill, the provisions on "Trade and Technology Policy" were stripped. During conference negotiations on the bill, Governmental Affairs Committee conferees had jurisdiction over "buy American" provisions generated in the House of Representatives as well as over the second section described above.

The Conference Report on the Trade Bill passed the Senate on April 27, 1988, but was vetoed by the President on May 24th. H.R. 4848, a streamlined Trade Bill excluding provisions most odious to the Administration, was passed by the Senate on August 3rd and signed by the President on August 23rd (Public Law 100-449).

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1987

Senator Levin introduced S. 1293 on May 28, 1987. The bill reauthorized the independent counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act and clarified provisions governing the initiation and conduct of independent counsel proceedings. It also clarified the standards for conducting preliminary investigations, requesting appointment of an independent counsel, conducting independent counsel activities, and removing an independent counsel from office. New fiscal and reporting controls were imposed on proceedings under the act. In 1988, the U.S. Supreme Court, by a 7-1 majority, upheld the constitutionality of the independent counsel law.

S. 1293 was reported out of the Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on July 1, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-123). On November 3, 1987, the Senate passed the House companion legislation, H.R. 2939, after inserting the text of S. 1293. After a conference, the Senate and House agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 100-452), and H.R. 2939 was signed by the President on December 15, 1987 (Public Law 100-191).

COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT

S. 1009 was introduced by Senator Matsunaga on April 10, 1987. The purpose of the bill was to accept the findings and implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Through S. 1009, the Congress recognized the grave injustice that was done to both citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry and Native American Aleuts by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. The bill provides for an apology from Congress on behalf of the Nation for this treatment and authorizes monetary compensation to surviving internees and certain descendents and the establishment of an education fund.

The Committee reported out S. 1009 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on August 4, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-202). On April 20, 1987, its provisions were incorporated into the House companion legislation, H.R. 442, and H.R. 442 passed the Senate by a

vote of 69-27. The Senate and House agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 100-785). H.R. 442 was signed by the President on August 19, 1988 (Public Law 100-383).

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1988

S. 2344 was introduced by Senator Levin on April 28, 1988. The bill reauthorized the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) for five years and made important changes in the Act. OGE was removed from the Office of Personnel Management and made a separate agency in the Executive Branch. The authority of the Director to order Federal employees to take corrective action to comply with ethics statutes and regulations was clarified.

On May 19, 1988, the Committee favorably reported S. 2344, with amendments (S. Rept. 100-392). The bill passed the Senate by voice vote on June 28, 1988, and the President signed S. 2344 on November 3, 1988 (Public Law 100-598).

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ELEVATION

S. 533 was introduced by Senator Thurmond on February 17, 1987. The bill established the Veterans' Administration as a cabinet-level agency. S. 533 was reported out of the Committee on April 14, 1988 (S. Rept. 100-342). It was incorporated into H.R. 3471 as an amendment on July 12, 1988, and passed that same day. The Senate agreed to the conference report on October 18, 1988, and the bill was signed into law on October 25, 1988 (Public Law 100-527).

UNITED STATES-CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION LEGISLATION

The United States-Canada Free Trade Ageement (FTA) was negotiated by the President under fast track authority authorized by the Trade Act of 1974. Under fast track authority, the President submits the implementing legislation for a negotiated executive agreement to the Congress. Congress then has a maximum of 90 session days to consider the legislation. Amendments are not in order.

The Administration worked closely with Congress to draft the FTA's implementing legislation. Committees of jurisdiction held "mock mark-ups" to inform the Administration of the implementing legislation that they would accept during consideration on the Senate floor.

On May 19, 1988, the Governmental Affairs Committee, during its mock mark-up, agreed on implementing language for the FTA's chapter on government procurement. It expands application of the GATT *Agreement on Government Procurement* (the Code) to American and Canadian procurements below the Code-threshold. The Code threshold is $171,000; the FTA lowered it to $25,000 for covered procurement.

The implementing legislation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Byrd on July 25, 1988. It passed the Senate on September 19th and was signed into law by the President on September 28, 1988 (Public Law 100-449).

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

S. 2037 was introduced by Senator Glenn on February 4, 1988. It amends the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 to provide for a more orderly transfer of executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a President. Among other things, the measure increases authorized appropriatons for presidential transition expenses.

S. 2037 was favorably reported by the Commiteee on April 14, 1988 (S. Rept. 100-317) and passed the Senate on April 26th. It was then incorporated into H.R. 3932, its House companion, which passed the Senate on April 29th. That bill was signed into law on August 17, 1988 (Public Law 100-398).

PROMPT PAYMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

S. 328 was introduced by Senator Sasser on January 1, 1987. The bill amended the Prompt Payment Act of 1982 to improve how the Federal government pays its prime contractors' bills.

S. 328 was favorably reported by the Committee on May 19, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-78). The House-passed version passed the Senate on September 23, 1988, and was signed into law on October 17, 1988 (Public Law 100-496).

COMPUTER MATCHING AND PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

S. 496 was introduced by Senators Cohen and Levin on February 5, 1987. The purpose of the bill was to better control the use of government records in computer matching programs through agreements requiring, among other things, notification of individuals whose records are to be matched, destruction of data after matching, and prohibition on further release of records. Data Integrity Boards in each agency were established to approve computer matching agreements and to oversee agencies' compliance with the agreements, the Privacy Act, and other laws and regulations relating to the computer matching programs.

The Committee favorably reported S. 496 on May 19, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-516). The bill passed the Senate by voice vote on May 21, 1987, and was signed by the President on October 18, 1988 (Public Law 100-503).

INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT AMENDMENTS

S. 908 was introduced on April 3, 1987, by Senator Glenn and cosponsored by every member of the Committee. The bill extended Inspector General Act coverage to the Departments of Justice and Treasury, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. S. 908 also extended the Act to 33 designated federal entities.

This bill was favorably reported by the Committee on June 30, 1987 (S. Rept. 100-150) and passed the Senate on February 2, 1988. S. 908 was signed into law on October 18, 1988 (Public Law 100-504).

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

S. 2215 was introduced on March 25, 1988, by Senator Chiles. The bill increased the authority available to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) to ensure that government-wide procurement policy comports with simplified competitive procedures.

To this end, the bill made a number of changes, including the establishment of a new Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council and reauthorization of a new Cost Accounting Standards Board. It also made a number of other changes in procurement structures and procedures.

S. 2215 was favorably reported by the Committee and, on August 11, 1988, it passed the Senate by voice vote. An amended version of the bill, containing additional provisions to encourage integrity in government procurements, passed the Senate on October 19, 1988. S. 2215 was signed into law on November 17, 1988 (Public Law 100–679).

MC KINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1988

S. 2607, introduced by Senator Glenn on June 29, 1988, reauthorized the homeless assistance programs established by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. This legislation, besides authorizing program funds for Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990, enhanced the structure and duties of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, encouraged more effective mechanisms of communication and coordination of homeless and programs, and established further timetables and requirements for the identification of surplus government properties.

S. 2607 was reported to the Senate on August 10, 1988; its provisions were incorporated into the omnibus McKinney Act Reauthorization bill (H.R. 4352) and passed by the Senate on September 28, 1988. This measure was signed into law on November 7, 1988 (Public Law 100–628).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LEAVE SHARING ACT OF 1988

S. 2140 was introduced by Senator Pryor on March 4, 1988. The bill provides for the establishment of a voluntary leave transfer program under which Federal employees of an agency may contribute annual leave for the use of other agency employees experiencing a medical emergency.

S. 1240 was ordered out of the Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 100–437). H.R. 3757 containing similar provisions was passed by the Senate on October 5, 1988, and became law on October 31, 1988 (Public Law 100–566).

ALTERNATIVE MOTOR FUELS PROMOTION ACT OF 1987

S. 1518, the Alternative Motor Fuels Promotion Act of 1987, was introduced by Senator Rockefeller on July 2, 1987. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and passed the Senate on April 15, 1988. H.R. 3399, the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1987, passed the House on December 14, 1987, and was referred to the Governmental Affairs Committee.

Though the Governmental Affairs Committee was not involved in the initial Senate consideration of S. 1518, Committee members, including Chairman John Glenn, were named Senate conferees. The companion bill passed in the House of Representatives contained provisions clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee. These provisions established a procurement policy and Federal demonstration programs aimed at promoting alternative fuels. The Act also contained Corporate Average Fuel Economy credits for manufacturers that produced vehicles capable of running on alternative fuels.

The conference report on S. 1518 passed the Senate on September 20, 1988, and was signed into law by the President on October 14, 1988 (Public Law 100-494).

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1988

H.R. 5102 was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Ackerman on July 28, 1988. The bill authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to bar any provider of health care services or supplies that has been convicted of certain criminal offenses from participating in the Federal health benefits program.

At the request of Senator David Pryor, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service, the Committee was discharged of the measure on October 14, 1988, by unanimous consent. H.R. 5102 was signed into law on November 14, 1988 (Public Law 100-654).

POSTAL EMPLOYEE PROCEDURAL AND APPEAL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

H.R. 348 was introduced by Representative Dymally in the House of Representatives on January 6, 1987. The measure extends certain adverse action provisions of Federal law concerning removal, suspension for more than 14 days, reduction in grade or pay, or furlough for 30 days or less to specified Postal Service employees.

H.R. 348 was ordered reported by the Committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on July 1, 1987. The measure passed the Senate on July 28, 1987, by voice vote. It was signed into law on August 18, 1987 (Public Law 100-90).

MEASURES REPORTED BY COMMITTEE, PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES, AND VETOED BY PRESIDENT

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1987

S. 508 was introduced by Senator Levin on February 5, 1987. Its purpose was to strengthen the protections available to federal employees who "blow the whistle" on waste and fraud in federal programs. The Office of Special Counsel, the office created in 1978 as a part of the Merit System Protection Board to investigate retaliatory employment practices against whistleblowers, is made an independent agency. In addition, the Office is specifically directed to act in the interests of employees alleging prohibited personnel practices. Also, the bill simplified the burden of proof on the employee to show reprisal.

On May 19, 1988, the Committee reported out S. 508 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 100-413). The

bill passed the Senate by voice vote on August 2, 1988, and after passing the House by a vote of 418 to 0, S. 508 was pocket vetoed by the President on October 27, 1988.

NUTRITION MONITORING AND RELATED RESEARCH PROGRAM

S. 1081 was introduced by Senator Bingaman on November 1, 1987. The bill establishes a coordinated National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research program and a comprehensive plan for the assessment of the nutritional and dietary status of the U.S. population and the nutritional quality of the U.S. food supply.

S. 1081 was favorably reported by the Committee on June 29, 1988, (S. Rept. 100-409) and passed by the Senate on August 9, 1988. On October 12, 1988, the House of Representatives passed an amended version of S. 1081. The bill returned to the Senate where it passed by a voice vote on October 19, 1988. S. 1081 was pocket-vetoed on November 8, 1988.

MEASURES REPORTED BY COMMITTEE AND PASSED BY SENATE WITH NO FURTHER ACTION

CASH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT

On June 17, 1988, Senators Roth and Sasser introduced S. 1381, the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1988. This measure established mechanisms and procedures to maximize the efficiency of federal cash transactions with the States by reducing the period between the availability and outlay of federal funds for programs administered by the States.

S. 1381 was favorably reported to the Senate on May 26, 1988 (S. Rept. 100-362) and was passed by the Senate on June 7, 1988. No further action on this bill was taken by the House.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

S. 1992 was introduced by Senator Heinz on December 21, 1987. This legislation was intended to promote intergovernmental and interagency cooperation on groundwater management and protection, and to facilitate the dissemination of practical information on groundwater protection to the public.

S. 1992 was favorably reported to the Senate on August 10, 1988 (S. Rept. 100-475). The next day, it passed the Senate by voice vote; however, the Senate later vitiated the previous passage by unanimous consent.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ACT OF 1988

S. 1504 was introduced by Senator Levin on July 17, 1987. Its purpose was to establish a framework for conducting negotiated rulemaking in order to encourage Federal agencies to use the process in cases in which it might enhance conventional rulemaking procedures. Negotiated rulemaking—sometimes known as regulatory negotiation or "reg-neg"—is a process by which an agency developing a Federal regulation forms a committee of interested parties to develop a draft of that regulation.

The Committee reported S. 1504 to the full Senate on June 27, 1988. The bill passed the Senate by voice vote on September 30, 1988.

Selected Bills Reported by Committee With No Further Action

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION EQUITY STUDY COMMISSION ACT OF 1987

S. 552 was introduced by Senator Evans on February 19, 1987. The bill would have established a Commission on Compensation Equity to provide for a consultant to study the classification, grading and pay-setting processes within and between the position classification and job-grading systems of the Federal government. The bill required the study to determine if differences in pay between the sexes and racial and ethics groups are in proportion to the duties, difficulties, responsibilities or qualification requirements of the work performed.

The Committee ordered S. 552 to be reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on November 18, 1987.

HATCH ACT REFORM AMENDMENTS OF 1988

H.R. 3400 was originally introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Clay on October 1, 1987. The bill, as amended by the Governmental Affairs Committee, would have reformed the Hatch Act's current prohibition against Federal and postal employees engaging in partisan political activity. Under H.R. 3400, these employees would be allowed to partake in such activity away from work and on their own time, with certain exceptions.

The Committee held hearings on the measure on February 23 and 24, 1988 (S. Hrg. 100-662). On May 19, 1988, the Committee ordered H.R. 3400 to be reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 100-417).

BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT OF 1988

On June 7, 1988, Senator Ford introduced S. 2478. The bill was designed to improve Congressional control over the budget process and provide stability and coherence for recipients of Federal funds and managers of Federal programs. Specifically, the bill established a 2-year Federal budget cycle and created a permanent continuing appropriations in the event that the Congress and the President do not complete action on individual appropriation bills prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Committee marked-up S. 2478 on July 14, 1988, and voted thirteen to zero to favorably report the legislation as amended to the full Senate.

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR FULL COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For information not included in this section please refer to the legislative calendar.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation and U.S. National Security

The Committee met on February 24, February 25, and March 5, 1987, to hear testimony from government and private witnesses about national security threats posed by the global spread of nuclear weapons. The hearings also identified current national policies and administrative arrangements for meeting these threats.

Witnesses identified areas where major threats persist despite past and current U.S. nonproliferation efforts. Testimony from government witnesses showed that relations between the Departments of State and Defense in the field of nonproliferation call for major improvements, especially in the field of information sharing and policy coordination.

Witnesses were: Leonard S. Spector, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (February 24); Richard T. Kennedy, Ambassador at Large, U.S. Department of State; and Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Security Weaknesses at the Nuclear Weapons Laboratories

The hearing was held to study the findings of a General Accounting Office report prepared for Chairman Glenn on security controls over foreign visitors at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Sandia National Laboratory. The hearing provided extensive testimony from the GAO and DOE on weaknesses in security procedures at the three nuclear weapon labs. As a result of these weaknesses, hundreds of foreign scientists visited these labs without background clearances; some of these scientists were found to be associated with foreign intelligence services. Subsequent to the hearing, DOE issued new regulations tightening controls over such visitors.

Witnesses included: Keith O. Fultz, Senior Associate Director in the Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, GAO; and Richard A. Du Val, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, Office of Defense Programs, DOE.

DOE Nuclear Facilities

In March of 1987, the Committee began a series of hearings on the management and operation of the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Production Complex. The Committee uncovered conditions and management practices that posed serious health, safety, and environmental risks to employees on site as well as surrounding communities.

Specifically, witnesses discussed safety issues involving the operation of the Savannah River Reactors and the N-Reactor at Hanford as well as safety and environmental concerns throughout DOE's weapons production complex. A key concern of the Committee was the cost of cleaning up the contaminated sites. In July 1988, the Committee examined GAO reports which estimated the cleanup costs to be over $170 billion, far higher than DOE's earlier estimate of $110 billion. Subsequent reports by DOE would prove the cost much higher, probably exceeding $250 billion for basic dat-to-day operations and cleanup.

On September 30, 1988, the Committee and the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee held a joint hearing on reactor safety at the DOE's Savannah River Plant. Of particular concern were two safety incidents at the P reactor at this plant during August of 1988. In addition, documents released at the hearing indicated a long and disturbing series of accidents and incidents (some of potentially catastrophic significance) at the plant.

Among the witnesses testifying at the hearings were: Senator Brock Adams; Congressman Norman D. Dicks; J. Dexter Peach, GAO; Dr. Forrest J. Remick, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; J.F. Salgado, Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy; Anthony J. Celebreeze, Jr., Attorney General, State of Ohio; Roger Stanley, Hanford Project Manager; Dr. J. Winston Porter, Environmental Protection Agency; and Joseph Misbrener, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International; and other medical and union representatives.

TRADE

Between March 25, 1987 and June 9, 1987, the Committee held seven days of hearings on S. 1233, the Economic Competitiveness, International Trade, and Technology Development Act of 1987. This legislation reorganized the trade and technology promotion functions of government; it also set up several commissions and committees designed to oversee and manage the government's competitiveness policy.

Testifying at the hearings were: James Baker, Secretary of the Treasury; Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; Dr. C. Fred Bergsten, Director, Institute for International Economics; Dr. Pat Choate, Director of Policy Analysis, TRW, Inc.; Erich Bloch, Director, National Science Foundation; John Brademas, President, New York University; Admiral Bobby Inman, CEO, Westmark Systems, Inc.; Howard Samuel, President, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Alexander Trowbridge, President, National Association of Manufacturers; Clarence C. Brown, Deputy Secretary of Commerce; Ambassador Alan Woods, Deputy United States Trade Representative; Dr. Craig Fields, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; Robert Strauss, former United States Trade Representative, among others.

The United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA), in effect since January 1, 1989, specifies an extensive set of reciprocal tariff eliminations, tariff reductions, and market liberalization measures. On May 9, 1988, the Committee held a hearing at which witnesses discussed several of the controversal issues raised by the FTA, including: its benefits and costs, its use of binational dispute settlement panels, the treatment in trade agreements of subsidies, and its effect on the automotive, steel, and energy sectors.

Among the witnesses who testified were: Ambassador Alan Holmer, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative; William T. Archey, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; William Cunningham, AFL-CIO; Ashley Brown, Commissioner, Public Utilities Commission of Ohio; and Marc Santucci, Advisor to the Governor of Michigan.

On June 28, 1988, the Committee held a hearing to release a report by the Office of Technology Assessment on *Commercializing High-Temperature Superconductivity.* The report concluded that Japanese firms are already far more prepared than U.S. firms to commercialize high-temperature superconductivity technologies as they are developed.

The witnesses present to discuss the report were: Congressman Dave McCurdy; Dr. John Gibbons, Director, Office of Technology Assessment; Dr. William Graham, Jr., Science Advisor to the President; Bruce Merrifield, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Committee held three hearings from December 1987 through March 1988 on proposals to elevate the Veterans' Administration to Cabinet-level status. These hearings examined the pros and cons of establishing a Department of Veterans Affairs and explored what the organizational structure of the new department might be. One issue involved the number of presidential appointees there should be. In addition, the hearings were intended to focus upon Congress' ability to make a Department of Veterans Affairs an effective organization, and whether it could learn from past mistakes in establishing new executive departments.

Witnesses at these hearings included: Senators Strom Thurmond and Barbara Murkowski; Congressman Jack Brooks; Thomas Turnage, Administrator, Veterans Affairs Administration; Joseph Wright, Office of Management and Budget, and numerous others.

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

On May 25, 1988, the Committee initiated what became a four-part series on the causes, prevention, and treatment of one of America's most serious public health problems. In the kick-off hearing, the Committee examined Federal efforts to prevent or mitigate the social and economic costs of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. In subsequent hearings, witnesses discussed the biological and environmental determinants of alcohol abuse as well as treatment and rehabilitation services available to persons addicted to alcohol. Testimony was also heard on the effectiveness of programs in treating different forms of alcohol dependency and in rehabilitating "polydrug" abusers and female alcohol addicts with dependent children. Finally, the Committee studied international and national approaches for preventing alcohol abuse.

Among the witnesses who testified were: Senator Strom Thurmond; Dr. Otis R. Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services; Anne D. Robertson, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors; Christine Lubinski, National Council on Alcoholism; Dr. Damian McElrath, Hazelden Foundation, Center City, MN; Dr. Ronald R. Fletcher, Ohio Department of Health; and Dr. Marcus Grant, World Health Organization.

Federal Programs and Procurement

The Committee began the 100th Congress with two days of hearings in February at which Charles Bowsher, the Comptroller Gen-

eral of the United States, testified concerning the gamut of serious budget, finance, and management problems facing the United States government. The Comptroller General also discussed the staggering unfunded liability problems experienced as a result of the savings and loan crisis and the failure to budget for the clean-up of the Department of Energy's Nuclear Weapons Complex.

At these hearings, the Committee also began its investigation of a number of government efficiency problems plaguing the Department of Defense. At a subsequent hearing on October 27, 1987, the Committee heard detailed testimony concerning serious deficiencies in the purchase and management of DOD inventories. The Committee found that DOD had purchased billions of dollars of supplies which are of questionable utility for either peacetime or wartime requirements.

A related concern was the failure of the various DOD supply centers—at significant expense to the taxpayers—to adequately account for inventories of spare parts, equipment, and weapons. For certain items, such as Stinger portable ground to air rockets, a failure in inventory control and security could be catastrophic. As a result of the hearings, DOD promised to investigate the problem, and the Committee issued a report recommending changes in the department's inventory control system.

On March 21, 1988, the Committee examined problems with regard to the lack of controls over government-furnished equipment provided to government contractors. This equipment ranges from mops and brooms to supersonic aircraft engines. The Committee found that DOD mismanagement led to the provision of such equipment under improper circumstances, or in such a manner that no adequate check existed to ensure the materials had indeed been used for an appropriate governmental purpose.

Among the witnesses who testified at these hearings were: Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States; William H. Taft IV, Deputy Secretary of Defense; Derek J. Vander Schaff, DOD Deputy Inspector General; Frank C. Conahan, Assistant Comptroller General of the United States; and, Robert B. Costello, Under Secretary of Defense.

AIDS

In two days of hearings in June of 1988, the Committee studied the adequacy of health care services being provided to AIDS victims and the effectiveness of Federal AIDS education efforts. Given the magnitude of the AIDS epidemic, the Committee was principally concerned with whether government officials at the Federal, state, and local levels were coordinating their efforts to both treat and prevent AIDS. Witnesses testified on the quality of health care being provided to AIDS patients. In addition, the Committee focused its attention on the effectiveness of the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) AIDS education program. The CDC works with state and local health agencies in educating the general public and persons at increased risk of infection.

Witnesses who testified at the hearings include: Dionne Warwick, Warwick Foundation; Reed V. Tuckson, M.D., District of Columbia Department of Health and Human Services; Eleanor Che-

limsky, GAO; Gary R. Noble, CDC; Leonard H. Calabrese, D.O. Cleveland Clinic Foundation, among others.

Homeless Assistance

On March 30, 1987, the Committee held a hearing to consider S. 813, its portion of the Omnibus Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act, to be later designated as the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–77). The hearing focused on the need to more effectively coordinate federal homeless assistance programs and resources, agency-wide and both on the intergovernmental level.

Testifying at the hearing were: Harvey Veith and James Stimpson, Federal Task Force on the Homeless; Dennis Kwiatkowski, Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program; and, Dee Roth, State of Ohio Department of Mental Health. Representatives from national charitable organizations as well as homeless providers and advocates also spoke.

Based on the testimony adduced, S. 813 was subsequently reported to the Senate floor and incorporated in the Omnibus Homeless Assistance Act.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Investigation

On April 9, 1987, the Committee held an investigative hearing concerning serious deficiencies in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) conduct of internal and external investigations. The investigation and the hearing revealed that an NRC Commissioner's office, as well as other senior agency officials, may have inappropriately interfered in such investigations. The hearing demonstrated the inadequacy of the NRC's non-statutory Inspector General's office, and the need for greater independence and integrity in the conduct of internal affairs investigations and program audits.

As a result of this hearing, and further actions by the Committee (see below), a statutory and independent Office of the Inspector General was subsequently established within the NRC.

Among those testifying at this hearing were: Lando W. Zech, Jr., Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Ben B. Hayes, Director of the NRC Office of Investigations; George A. Mulley, Jr., Assistant Director of the NRC Office of Inspector and Auditor; and, Victor Stello, Jr., NRC Executive Director for Operations.

Inspector General Act Amendments

On May 12, 1987, the Committee held a hearing on legislation (S. 908) to create new statutory Inspectors General within certain federal agencies, such as the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (see above). In addition, the measure sought to strengthen the audit and internal investigation activities in about 70 smaller federal agencies, boards, commissions, government corporations, and other federally funded entities, particularly those with budgets exceeding $100 million.

Testifying at this hearing were: Joseph R. Wright, Jr., Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Sherman M. Funk, Inspector General of the Department of Commerce; and Stephen J. Markman, Assistant Attorney General.

As a result of this and the earlier NRC hearing, S. 908 was favorably reported to the Senate floor, where it passed in early 1988. After House action, the President signed this measure into law (Public Law 100–504) in October 1988.

Presidential Transition

In September of 1987, the Committee began a series of three hearings on S. 2037, the Presidential Transition Effectiveness Act. The hearings grew out of concerns by the Committee that the receipt of private contributions by presidential transition teams might compromise the integrity of an incoming administration. This measure was intended to increase public funding for presidential transitions, to improve pre-election transition planning by offering reimbursement for some of those expenses, and to require disclosure of private contributions for pre-election and post-election transition activities as well as disclosure of basic information on the President-elect's Federal agency transition teams. Witnesses testified that meaningful reform could be achieved by increasing funding and allowing reimbursement for pre-election transition activities.

Witnesses at these hearings included Congressman Dante Fascell; Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States; Elliott Richardson, former Secretary of Defense; Paul Kirk, Chairman, Democratic National Committee; and Frank Fahrenkopf, Jr., Chairman, Republican National Committee.

Hatch Act Reform

The Committee held two days of hearings in February of 1988 on H.R. 3400, the Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1987. H.R. 3400 proposed to liberalize the Hatch Act, a 1939 statute which prevents Federal civil servants and postal employees from participating in partisan political activities.

Witnesses included: Senator Dennis DeConcini; Representatives William Clay, Gene Taylor and Frank Horton; Constance Horner, Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and other federal union and postal service employee representatives.

Regulatory Reform

During the 100th Congress, the Committee considered various proposals designed to reform the Federal government's regulatory structure. On May 13, 1988, the Committee held a hearing on the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1987 (S. 1504), a bill that provided a basic framework for agencies employing that procedure. Negotiated rulemaking, sometimes called regulatory negotiation, is a process by which an agency uses representatives of affected interests to develop a rule. Later on, the Committee, in a hearing on regulatory federalism, examined the distribution of responsibility for environmental programs across levels of government. The Committee also

explored the implementation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) as it applies to small governments.

In October 1988, the Committee held a hearing which focused on the Office of Management and Budget's regulatory review process under Executive Order 12498. The Committee considered the possibility that the Order might be used both benignly—to coordinate regulatory agencies' decisions—and insidiously—to impose a President's ideology on agency rulemaking.

The following witnesses testified at the hearing: Marshall Breger, Administrative Conference of the United States; Thomas E. Kelly, Environmental Protection Agency; Jonathan Lash, State of Vermont; Jeffrey Schiff, National Association of Towns and Townships; Joan Beardmore, Clerk, Warren Township, Ohio; Frank Swain, Small Business Administration; Joan Claybrook, Public Citizen Litigation Group; and Jay Plager, Office of Management and Budget.

Budget Reform

The Committee held a hearing on budget reform on June 7, 1988, the same day that Senator Wendell Ford introduced the Biennial Budget Act of 1988, S. 2478. The bill was the central topic of the hearing. Witnesses discussed the major features of the bill which were designed to improve Congressional control over the budget process and provide stability and coherence for recipients of Federal funds and managers of Federal programs. Specifically, the Committee heard testimony on the bill's proposal to establish a two-year Federal budget cycle and create a permanent continuing appropriations in the event that the Congress and the President do not complete action on individual appropriation bills prior to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Among the twelve witnesses who testified were the following: Senators Ford, Roth, Domenici, Nickles, and Kassebaum; Charles Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States; James Miller, Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and James Blum, Acting Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

IX. PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

During the 100th Congress, the Committee received a total of 33 Presidential nominations. The following 30 nominations were favorably reported by the Committee and confirmed by the Senate:

June Gibbs Brown, Inspector General, Department of Defense.

Jerry Lee Calhoun, Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

Dennis M. Devaney, General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

Frank DeGeorge, Inspector General, Department of Commerce.

Sherman M. Funk, Inspector General of the Department of State.

Anthony J. Gabriel, Inspector General, U.S. Information Agency.

Charles R. Gillum, Inspector General, Small Business Administration.

Hugh Hewitt, Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Frank Q. Nebeker, Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

S. Jay Plager, Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.

Don W. Wilson, Archivist of the United States.

Members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: James H. Atkins, Stephen E. Bell, John David Davenport, Richard H. Headlee, and Roger W. Mehle.

Governors of the United States Postal Service: Susan E. Alvarado, Tirso del Junco, Ira D. Hall, Jr., Bert H. Mackie, and Norma Pace.

Commissioners of the Postal Rate Commission: John W. Crutcher, Henry R. Folsom, and William H. Leblanc III.

Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals: Frank Ernest Schwelb.

Associate Judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Arthur L. Burnett, Sr., Mildred M. Edwards, Eric H. Holder, Jr., and Cheryl M. Long.

Three nominations were not confirmed by the Senate:

John Alderson, to be Administrator of General Services Administration. Nomination withdrawn by the President.

Samuel W. Bogley, to be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board. Failed of confirmation under paragraph 6 of rule XXXI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

J. Joseph Lydon, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. Failed of confirmation under paragraph 6 of rule XXXI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

X. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES

At the beginning of the 100th Congress, the Committee, led by newly named Chairman Glenn, reorganized its subcommittee structure. A new subcommittee was created and was named the Subcommittee on Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting. Two subcommittees were renamed. The Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services was renamed Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service; the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia became the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia.

The Subcommittees on Intergovernmental Relations and Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes were eliminated.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Chairman: Sam Nunn

Vice Chairman: John Glenn

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations was originally authorized by Senate Resolution 189 on January 28, 1948. At that time the subcommittee was part of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. In 1952, the parent committee's name was changed to the Committee on Government Operations and in 1977 to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. The subcommittee's records and jurisdiction actually antedate its creation since it was given custody of the files and records and assumed some of the jurisdiction of the old Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (the so-called War Investigating Committee), chaired by Senator Harry S Truman during World War II.

The subcommittee has had seven Chairmen: Senators Homer Ferguson of Michigan (1948), Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina (1949–1952), Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin (1953–54), John L. McCellan of Arkansas (1955–72), Henry M. Jackson of Washington (1973–78), William V. Roth, Jr. of Delaware (1981–87), and Sam Nunn of Georgia (1979–81) and (1987-present).

Until 1957 the subcommittee's jurisdiction was principally the investigation of waste, inefficiency, impropriety, and illegality in Government operations. It has been expanded considerably since then. In 1957—based on information developed by the subcommittee—the Senate passed a resoluton establishing a Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field chaired also by Senator McClellan. This Committee was comprised of eight Senators—four whom were drawn from the Subcommittee on Investigations and four from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Select Committee was in operation for three years sharing office space, personnel, and other facilities in common with the Permanent Subcommittee.

Upon the expiration of the Select Committee in early 1960, its jurisdiction and files were transferred to the subcommittee, greatly enlarging the subcommittee's investigative authority in the labor management area.

The subcommittee's jurisdiction was broadened further during the succeeding years. In 1961 authority was granted for inquiries into syndicated or organized crime. The famous Valachi hearings were held in 1963. In the wake of the riots and civil disturbances that marked the summer of 1967, a resolution was approved directing the subcommittee to investigate the causes and to recommend corrective action. In January 1973, the National Security Subcommittee was merged with Permanent Subcommittee. With this, the subcommittee's jurisdiction was enlarged to include inquiries concerning the adequacy of national security staffing and procedures, relations with international organizations, technology transfer and related matters. Further, in 1974, jurisdictions were conferred to

investigate Government operations involving the control and management of energy resources and supplies.

Armed with this broad jurisdictional mandate, the subcommittee has initiated investigations into a wide variety of topics during the past decade. A significant number of these investigations have involved a review of organized crime activities, including labor racketeering, fraudulent union insurance plans, and arson and car theft operations. The subcommittee has also spent considerable time reviewing the issues of narcotics trafficking, Federal drug enforcement and drug abuse.

HEARINGS

Federal Drugs Interdiction: Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence Network

Federal drug interdiction capabilities and coordination, particularly the establishment of a national command and control system, were the subject of a six month investigation by the Subcommittee which culminated in hearings on March 18 and 24, 1987.

As part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, over $25 million was authorized for the U.S. Customs Service for the development of a comprehensive command, control, communications and intelligence (C-3I) system for federal drug interdiction efforts. The law required that its establishment be coordinated with the Coast Guard, the Department of Justice, and the National Narcotics border Interdiction System.

Hearing testimony revealed a lack of coordination and a series of serious ongoing disputes among the federal agencies involved in drug interdiction. In particular, the hearings highlighted the absence of adequate long-term planning in the development of the program, without sufficient oversight by the President's Drug Policy Board and consultation with the Department of Defense which has significant expertise in the development of C-3I programs.

Abuse and Exploitation of Door-to-Door Sales Agents

The abuse and exploitation of young door-to-door sales agents was the subject of a PSI Minority investigation and a hearing held on April 6, 1987. The Subcommittee launched its investigation after becoming aware of allegations that certain door-to-door sales organizations in the magazine and chemical industries were overlooking, underpaying, and abusing their young employees.

During the hearing, three former sales agents from different organizations related strikingly similar accounts of working long hours for little or no pay while being subject to psychological and sometimes physical and sexual abuse. These accounts were consistent with others summarized in a PSI staff study introduced at the hearing. However, the representatives of the door-to-door sales organizations who testified either denied that mistreatment took place or disavowed any responsibility. Two state law enforcement officials testified that it is difficult to prosecute such organizations locally, since they normally travel from state to state.

As a result of the problems illuminated by the hearing, Senator Roth introduced legislation to make it easier for the Federal gov-

ernment to prosecute door-to-door sales organizations that defraud sales agents. The substance of this bill was incorporated in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 signed into law on November 18, 1988.

Federal Government's Handling of Soviet and Communist Bloc Defectors

The subcommittee examined the resettlement and use of high level defectors from the Soviet Bloc during three days of hearings on October 8, 9, and 21, 1987. The hearings followed a lengthy and in-depth investigation of this issue by subcommitte staff. Hearing testimony examined the opportunities available for these individuals to fulfill their expectations in the United States as well as to significantly contribute to our society. The subcommittee also examined the difficulties these individuals routinely face in the resettlement process.

Witnesses included representatives of government agencies and private groups concerned with defector assistance programs. In addition a number of defectors recounted their own experiences both in the United States and in the Soviet Union.

The hearings exposed an apparent vacuum in government programs for fully utilizing the important information and insight that defectors can provide. Equally troubling, the subcommittee testimony indicated insufficient efforts on behalf of the government to address the unique problems faced by the defectors.

Product Substitution by Defense Contractors

The subcommittee continued to uncover defense fraud by focusing on the problem of product substitution by defense contractors. This refers to contractors who knowingly supply the Department of Defense with substandard or defective products which may endanger the safety of government personnel as well as cause major economic losses to the government. Following a Minority staff investigation, the subcommittee held hearings on October 15 and 16, 1987, which revealed that such product substitution is a significant problem involving virtually all items purchased by the various branches of the military.

The investigation focused on two specific cases, one concerning defective fire hose nozzles for Navy ships and the other involving a company which manufactured custom-made springs for aircraft and major weapons systems. In the former case, subcommittee staff inspected several ships at the Norfolk (VA) Naval Base and found defective fire hose nozzles still in use despite the Navy's prior assertions that these nozzles had been removed from the supply system. The Vice Commander of the Naval Supply System Command, Rear Adm. Robert B. Abele, testified that, as a result of the subcommittee's investigation, the Navy changed the system for tracking down and retrieving defective products which may cause serious injury or death.

In the latter case, the subcommittee's investigation revealed that a specialty spring manufacturer was being run from prison by William McCullough, who had been found guilty, jailed, and debarred from government contracting for running a product substitution scheme through a predecessor company. The subcommittee also re-

ceived testimony that Mr. McCullough attempted to convince a witness to deliberately mislead the subcommittee in order to conceal Mr. McCullough's role in this operation. As a result of this testimony, the subcommittee referred this matter to the Department of Justice for possible prosecution.

Drugs and Money Laundering in Panama

Between 1982 and 1986 there was a sharp rise in the number of United States dollars repatriated from Panama to the United States Federal Reserve. In July of 1986, Senator Roth requested that the Minority staff of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations examine whether Panama was being used as a haven for narcotics generated proceeds. In the course of this investigation, PSI learned that Panamanian officials were aiding and protecting drug traffickers who laundered money and drugs through Panama. At a January 28, 1988 hearing, convicted drug trafficker Steven Michael Kalish testified that he made direct payments to Panama's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, for the protection of dollars, drugs, and himself, a fugitive from U.S. justice. Kalish's testimony was the first public account of Noriega's involvement in drug trafficking activities.

Assistant Custom's Commissioner William Rosenblatt testified about the volume of narcotics generated money laundered in Panama. Shortly after PSI's hearing, General Noriega was indicted as a co-conspirator in a drug trafficking organization in two separate districts in Florida.

Organized Crime: Twenty Five Years After Valachi

In his 1963 testimony before the subcommittee, Joe Valachi gave Congress and the American public their first insider's view of the criminal organization known as La Cosa Nostra (LNC). In 6 days of hearings in January and April, 1988, the subcommittee undertook perhaps the most comprehensive review of La Cosa Nostra activities in the United States in the 25 years since Valachi testified. Testimony from numerous federal and state law enforcement authorities underscored the importance of the RICO statute and the FBI's "enterprise" theory of investigation in recent successful prosecutions of organized crime families.

The subcommittee also received testimony from former LCN members Tomasso Buscetta, Angelo Leonardo and Vincent Carfaro, who, based on their personal experiences, described how the LCN has changed since the days of Valachi. Based on all this testimony, the subcommittee introduced charts identifying the membership of the 25 LCN families which today operate in the United States.

These hearings, particularly through Leonardo's and Cafaro's testimony, emphasized the continuing importance of labor racketeering as a source of profit for the LCN. As a result, the subcommittee continued its investigation of federal efforts against labor racketeering, resulting in hearings in April 1989 on the government's use of the civil provisions of the RICO statute to impose trusteeships on corrupt labor unions. A subcommittee report summarizing the findings of both of these hearings is currently being prepared.

The hearings were held on January 28, 1988, and April 11, 15, 21, 22, and 29, 1988.

Inslaw Investigation

In 1988, the subcommittee undertook an investigation of allegations arising from a contract dispute and litigation between the Department of Justice and Inslaw, Inc., a computer company subsequently involved in reorganization pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. Of concern to the subcommittee were allegations of conflict of interest by Justice Department officials as well as findings by the Bankruptcy Court judge of "bad faith" and "contempt for the law and any principle of fair dealing" by the Justice Department.

As part of subcommittee's investigation, numerous individuals were interviewed or deposed by staff investigators. In the midst of the investigation, the Department of Justice objected to the subcommittee's procedure and refused to make certain employees of the Department available for scheduled subcommittee depositions. Testimony from these individuals was critical to the subcommittee's ability to conclude its investigation.

To resolve these problems, the subcommittee held a hearing on August 11, 1988, on the Department's failure to cooperate in the investigation. At that hearing, subcommittee members took issue with the position of the Department, as testified to by Department witnesses. Of particular concern was the Department's insistence that a Departmental attorney represent employees in an investigation of alleged wrongdoing by the Department itself.

As a result of the hearing, the Department modified its position and agreed to make available Department employees for depositions, as sought by the subcommittee. A report on the results of the investigation, including the depositions in question, is now being prepared.

LEGISLATION

The subcommittee does not have legislative authority, but its investigations contributed to the development of the following legislative initiatives:

S. 988. (By Senator Roth. Additional cosponsors: Senator Stafford). Following the subcommittee's hearing on door-to-door sales practices, Senator Roth introduced this bill to allow the Federal government to prosecute in cases where more than one person is defrauded, and the total fraud involves at least $5,000. At the time of the hearing, the statute covering such frauds applied only where a single victim was defrauded of money or property having a value of $5,000 or more. The subcommittee found that while many agents were apparently defrauded by some door-to-door sales organizations employing them, most agents quit their jobs before they had lost $5,000. However, the subcommittee found that there were many cases in which groups of sales agents had been collectively defrauded of $5,000 or more by a single sales organization.

Senator Roth originally introduced S. 988 on April 9, 1987. The substance of the bill was eventually incorporated in the Anti-Drug

Abuse Act of 1988, which was signed into law on November 18, 1988 (Public Law 100–690).

S. 989. (By Senator Roth. Additional cosponsor: Senator Stafford). This legislation, the second bill introduced by Senator Roth as a result of the hearing on door-to-door sales practices, was intended to allow the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the hiring and treatment of door-to-door sales agents. The subcommittee found during its hearing that certain door-to-door sales organizations hired their agents without explaining the nature of the work involved. The subcommittee also found that, once employed, some sales agents were denied their earnings and were threatened or actually abused.

S. 989 would have required that sales crew leaders provide full disclosure of the terms and conditions of employment to the prospective employee at the time of recruitment. It further would have required that sales organizations maintain accurate records, subject to inspection by the FTC, for the earnings of their sales agents, and that the organizations provide copies of the records to the agents. Finally, the bill would have protected sales agents from threats and acts of reprisal, intimidation and violence, and give sales agents a private right of action to sue for violations of the act. The measure was introduced on April 9, 1987 and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, but no further action was taken during the 100th Congress.

S. 1379, legislation to provide for the imposition of further sanctions against drug-producing and drug-transiting countries unless such countries curtail corruption and cooperate with the U.S. to combat drug trafficking. (By Senator Roth; Original cosponsor: Senator Nunn). In 1987, subcommittee investigators traveled to the Bahamas to investigate charges of high-level narcotics-related corruption among Bahamian government officials. As a result of that inquiry, Senator Roth introduced S. 1379 which was designed to consider further public corruption as one of several factors to be considered in determining whether a particular country should be certified as cooperating with U.S. drug enforcement efforts. Originally introduced on June 17, 1987, it was later adopted as an amendment offered by Senator Roth to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which was signed into law on December 22, 1987 (Public Law 100–204).

S. 2121, legislation which would impose trade and other economic sanctions against the Republic of Panama. (By Senator Roth). In January, 1988, the subcommittee held a hearing on drug trafficking and money laundering in Panama. Testimony at this hearing revealed that official involvement in those activities was a major reason why Panama was growing in importance in its function in the narcotics pipeline. As a result of this hearing, Senator Roth proposed this bill to add several additional sanctions which could be imposed against Panama if it was not certified as cooperative in anti-narcotics efforts. This legislation was introduced on March 2, 1988 and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Although no further action was taken on this legislation during the 100th Congress, the Administration issued an executive order on

March 11, 1988 which incorporated many of the sanctions included in S. 2121.

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As a result of hearings held by the subcommittee in 1985 on hostile foreign espionage activities in the United States, Senator Roth introduced the following package of bills designed to hinder foreign intelligence activities against the United States, both in the United States and in U.S. embassies overseas:

S. 946, to provide for the imposition of the death penalty in certain espionage cases. (By Senator Roth; Original cosponsors: Senators Dole and Dixon; Additional cosponsors: Senators Hatch, Stevens, Nickles.) This bill was intended to restore to the U.S. courts the power to impose the death penalty upon persons convicted of espionage in those cases where the most sensitive information was released. This legislation was introduced on April 8, 1987 and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, but no further action was taken during the 100th Congress.

S. 947, to amend the Foreign Missions Act regarding the treatment of certain Communist countries. (By Senator Roth; Original cosponsors: Senator Dole; Additional cosponsors: Senators Hatch, Nickles and Stevens.) This bill was designed to impede the Soviets' use of their bloc counterparts as surrogates in their espionage activities. This proposal was intended to amend the Foreign Missions Act so that travel restrictions currently imposed exclusively on Soviet diplomats extend to Eastern Bloc diplomats as well. Originally introduced on April 8, 1987, a similar provision was later accepted as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which was signed into law on December 22, 1987 (Public Law 100–204). The law as passed makes optional, rather than mandatory, travel restrictions on Eastern Bloc diplomats.

S. 948, to condition the occupation of the new Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. on improved U.S. security arrangements for the Embassy in Moscow. (By Senator Roth; Original cosponsor: Senator Dole; Additional cosponsors: Senators Hatch, Nickles, Stevens and Thurmond.) This bill sought to restore some balance to the relative conditions of the New U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the new Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. The new U.S. Embassy was discovered to be riddled with technical listening devices in addition to being located at the lowest point in Moscow (therefore less able to conduct technical surveillance). Conversely, the Soviets' new Embassy occupies the highest point in Washington, D.C. This bill requires the State Department to negotiate a new agreement for a new U.S. Embassy in Moscow to the satisfaction of the Congress or require the Soviets to relinquish their site on Mount Alto, Washington, D.C. Originally introduced on April 8, 1987, a similar provision was adopted by the Senate as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act on October 7, 1987, However, as signed into public law, the law recommends, rather than requires, a new agreement between the two governments regarding embassy sites.

S. 949, a bill to prohibit the availability of funds for the United States' proportionate share of the United Nations' Office of Research and Information Collection. (By Senator Roth; Original cosponsor: Senator Dole; Additional cosponsors: Senators Hatch,

Nickles, Stevens and Quayle). This legislation was intended to block a move by the United Nations to establish offices worldwide, to gather information on the respective member nations. This could, in essence, have transformed the United Nations into an intelligence-gathering organization which is contrary to the spirit of the organization. This bill was introduced on April 8, 1987 and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but no further action was taken during the 100th Congress.

S. 1107, a bill to terminate employment of aliens in U.S. missions and consular posts in certain Communist countries. (By Senator Roth; Additional cosponsors: Senators Shelby and Nickles). This legislation was intended to limit the number of non-U.S. citizens who could be employed in any U.S. embassy in certain communist countries. The bill was created to prevent future situations such as that of Marine Sgt. Clayton Lonetree, a Marine security guard in Moscow, who was convinced to commit espionage by a Soviet national who worked in the U.S. Embassy, and had daily contact with Lonetree. This legislation was introduced on April 19, 1987 and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar provision was adopted as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act and was signed into law on December 22, 1987 (Public Law 100-204).

S. 1543, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for exclusion or deportation from the U.S. of aliens who possessed or used certain controlled substances. (By: Senator Roth.) As a result of the subcommittee's investigation of emerging organized criminal groups from various countries, Senator Roth introduced this bill to assure that aliens be sanctioned by keeping them out of this country for the same drug-related reasons that Americans face criminal convictions. Originally introduced on July 24, 1987, this provision was incorporated in Section 805 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1987 which was signed into law on December 22, 1987 (Public Law 100-204).

Amendment to H.R. 4481, the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (by Senator Nunn). In response to some of the concerns raised in the subcommittee's hearings on Federal Drug Interdiction, Senator Nunn offered an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for 1989 which substantially expanded assistance by the military to federal drug interdiction agencies. For the first time, the legislation established a mission for the Department of Defense in the drug effort, specifically, to serve as "the single lead agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States".

The amendment also spoke directly to the alleged shortcomings in the command, control, communications and intelligence (C-3I) system for drug interdiction which had been the subject of previous subcommittee hearings. Those hearings had examined criticisms that the planned law enforcement system would unnecessarily duplicate existing defense networks without adequate input, in terms of expertise and coordination, from the Defense Department. Specifically, the amendment gave the Defense Department the task of integrating interdiction assets into an effective communications network and called for a report by the President on how that network is to be operated.

The amendment was enacted into law as Title XI of Public Law 100–456 on September 29, 1988.

S. 2852. (By Senator Nunn. Original cosponsors: Senators Byrd, Dole, Moynihan, Rudman, D'Amato, Wilson, Gramm, Fowler, Bumpers, Murkowski, Trible, Thurmond, Graham, Lautenberg, Chiles, DeConcini, Dixon, Bentsen, Bingaman, Exon, Sasser, Roth, Riegle, Breaux, Specter, Conrad, Gore, Daschle, Hollings, Metzenbaum, Quayle, Boschwitz, Chafee, Cochran, Domenici, Grassley, Hatch, Hecht, Heinz, Karnes, McConnell, Packwood, Pressler, Simpson and Stevens)

Titled the "Omnibus Anti-Substance Abuse Act of 1988", this comprehensive bipartisan package of anti-drug legislation addressed all aspects of the drug problem: law enforcement, interdiction, treatment, and education. Many of the law enforcement and interdiction provisions spoke to issues previously examined in subcommittee hearings. For example the lack of coordination and cooperation between interdiction agencies which the subcommittee had examined in its March 1987 hearings gave rise to a requirement, proposed by Senator Nunn, that lead agencies with clear areas of responsibility be named in law enforcement and interdiction efforts.

As co-chairman of the Democratic Substance Abuse Working Group and building on his work at the subcommittee, Senator Nunn was instrumental in securing final passage of much of this package of legislation on October 21, 1988 as Public Law 100–690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (signed into law on November 18, 1988).

Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service

Chairman: David Pryor

Ranking Minority Member: Ted Stevens

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office and Civil Service, so named at the outset of the 100th Congress, evolved from the Subcommittee on Civil Service and General Services established in the 95th Congress. Originally, the subcommittee was granted legislative and oversight responsibility for two major areas of the Federal Government: operation of its personnel, employment, and benefits systems; and maintenance of Federal non-defense real and personal property. Prior to the establishment of the subcommittee, these responsibilities were administered by the former Post Office and Civil Service and Government Operations Committees.

In the 97th Congress, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee was increased by adding legislative and oversight responsibility for the U.S. Postal Service.

The subcommittee was assigned additional legislative and oversight responsibilities in the 100th Congress pertaining to federal statistical policy and the Bureau of the Census. The three majority members of the subcommittee during the 100th Congress were

David Pryor of Arkansas, Jim Sasser of Tennessee and Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico. The two minority members were Ted Stevens of Alaska and Paul Trible of Virginia.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

During the 100th Congress, 76 bills were referred to the subcommittee: 62 Senate and 14 House bills. Following are summaries of legislation considered by the subcommittee, including bills which became public law, were passed by the Senate and House, or were passed by the Senate.

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

The following legislation was enacted into law during the 100th Congress, either as an original bill or as part of other legislation:

H.R. 348, to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend to certain officers and employees of the United States Postal Service the same procedural and appeal rights with respect to certain adverse personnel actions as are afforded under title 5, United States Code, to federal employees in the competitive service. The contents of S. 541 were inserted as an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill passed the Senate on July 28, 1987 (Public Law 100–90).

H.R. 1403, to designate the United States Post Office Building located in St. Charles, Illinois, as the "John E. Grotberg Post Office Building." The bill was ordered to be favorably reported in lieu of S. 663. The bill passed the Senate on July 30, 1987 (Public Law 100–92).

H.R. 4276, to designate the United States Post Office Building located at 1105 Moss Street in Lafayette, Louisiana, as the "James Domengeaux Post Office Building." The bill was passed by the Senate on October 4, 1988 (Public Law 100–491).

H.R. 4433, to designate the United States Post Office Building in Jeannette, Pennsylvania, as the "John Dent Post Office Building." The bill was passed by the Senate on October 4, 1988 (Public Law 100–492).

H.R. 2985, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Newark Turnpike in Kearny, New Jersey, as the "Dominick V. Daniels Postal Facility." The bill was passed by the Senate on October 11, 1988 (Public Law 100–510).

H.R. 1864, a bill for the relief of Helen Lannier. The bill was passed by the Senate on October 11, 1988 (Public Law 100–22).

H.R. 3029, to designate the new Post Office Building in Gretna, Louisiana, as the "William W. Pares, Jr., Post Office Building." The bill was passed by the Senate on October 7, 1988 (Public Law 100–511).

H.R. 3757, to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit voluntary transfers of leave by Federal employees where needed because of medical or other emergency situation. Text from S. 2140 was inserted as amendment in the nature of a substitute under H.R. 3757. The bill passed the Senate on October 5, 1988 (Public Law 100–566).

H.R. 4574, to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards may be made to Federal employees for superior accomplishments or cost savings disclosures,

and for other purposes. The bill passed the Senate on October 19, 1988 (Public Law 100-611).

H.R. 5104, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the management and disposal of Federal real and personal property. The bill was passed by the Senate on October 20, 1988 (Public Law 100-612).

H.R. 5102, to amend the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to the health benefits program for Federal employees and certain other individuals. The bill was passed by the Senate on October 14, 1988 (Public Law 100-654).

H.R. 5315, to amend the Congressional Award Act to Extend the Congressional Award program. The bill passed the Senate on October 19, 1988 (Public Law 100-674).

S. 2188, to amend section 307 of the Federal Employee's Retirement System Act of 1986. The bill was passed by the Senate on June 6, 1988. The bill was amended by the House and agreed to by the Senate on June 27, 1988 (Public Law 100-366).

S. 1009 (H.R. 442), to accept the findings and to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. H.R. 442 was passed in lieu of S. 1009 by the Senate on April 20, 1988. S. 1009 was postponed indefinitely (Public Law 100-383).

S. 1911, to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow all forest fire fighting employees to be paid overtime without limitation while serving on forest fire emergencies. The bill passed the Senate on September 30, 1988 (Public Law 100-523).

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE

S. 1194, to transfer jurisdiction over certain lands in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, from the General Services Administration to the Veterans Administration. The bill passed the Senate on August 5, 1987. The bill was messaged to the House and referred to the House Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 1948, to designate the United States Post Office Building located at 153 East 110th Street in New York, New York, as the "Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building." The bill passed the House on August 3, 1987, and passed the Senate on December 21, 1987 with amendments.

H.R. 2139, a bill for the relief of John H. Teele. The bill passed the House on October 6, 1987 and passed the Senate on April 22, 1988.

S. 508, to amend title 5, United States Code, to strengthen the protections available to Federal employees against prohibited personnel practices, and for other purposes. The bill passed the Senate on August 2, 1988. It was amended and passed by the House. The Senate concurred in the House amendment. The bill was pocket vetoed by the President.

BILLS REPORTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND APPROVED BY THE FULL COMMITTEE

S. 552, to improve the efficiency of the Federal classification system and to promote equitable pay practices within the Federal

Government and for other purposes. Reported to the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute (S. Rept. 100–401).

S. 2449, to amend title 39, United States Code, with respect to the Budgetary treatment of the Postal Service, and for other purposes. The bill was ordered to be reported without amendment under H.R. 4150.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

The subcommittee held hearings on the following pieces of legislation:

Civil Service

S. 552, Federal Employee Compensation Equity Act of 1987. April 22, 1987.

S. 508, Whistleblower Protection Act of 1987. July 20, 31, 1987.

S. 909, Commercial Activities Contracting Act of 1987. December 17, 1987 and March 30, 1988.

S. 1595, S. 2140, Federal Employee Leave Sharing. March 18, 1988.

Postal Service

S. 541, Postal Employees Appeal Rights. April 27, 1987.

Miscellaneous

S. 1009, to accept the Findings and To Implement the Recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. June 17, 1987.

OTHER HEARINGS

Significant hearings held by the subcommittee during the 100th Congress included:

Status of Planning the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. March 12, 1987.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General. March 16, 1987.

Joint Hearing with House Subcommittee on Census and Population: 1990 Census Questionnaire. May 14, 1987.

Impact of Proposed Catastrophic Health Legislation on the Federal Annuitant. September 23, 1987.

Study of Political Advocacy in Third-Class Nonprofit Mail. October 6, 1987.

Oversight of the United States Postal Service. May 16, 1988.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General. May 26, 1988.

Review of the Federal Government's use of Consultants. June 13, 1988.

Review of 1990 Census Planning. June 17, 1988.

Department of Defense: The Consultant Game. July 8, 1988.

Postal Service's Contract with Perot Systems Corporation. August 10, 1988.

Defense Contract Audit Agency Report on Use of Consultants by Defense Contractors. December 13, 1988.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

Chairman: Carl Levin

Ranking Minority Member: William S. Cohen

The Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee was created in the 96th Congress to oversee the "economy and efficiency of Government operations." The subcommittee's oversight mandate was broadened in subsequent Congresses to include ethics laws and standards applicable to the Executive branch and Federal procurement. Acting on these extensive oversight and legislative responsibilities, the subcommittee conducted a wide range of hearings and investigations during the 100th Congress.

The subcommittee held 11 days of hearings on eight different subjects during the first session of the 100th Congress. It reported three bills, all of which were passed by the full committee and the Senate, and one of which (the Independent Counsel reauthorization) became law. The subcommittee issued two reports, one on the Independent Counsel reauthorization bill, and the other, on value engineering.

During the second session, the subcommittee held eight days of hearings on six different subjects and reported two bills to the full committee—S. 2344, the OGE Reauthorization, and S. 1014, a bill to increase civil monetary penalties. Subcommittee staff also worked with the full committee staff in preparing for the hearings on the Federal Advisory Committee Act and Regulatory Negotiation.

The subcommittee also held a joint hearing with the Civil Service Subcommittee on H. Ross Perot's contract with the U.S. Postal Service. In addition, the subcommittee worked closely with the Senate Judiciary Committee in drafting the Post-Employment Lobbying Bill and in negotiating with the House conferees on the Conference Report.

Below is a summary of the subcommittee's hearings during the 100th Congress:

A. Wedtech Procurement Controversy

In its investigation of the Wedtech procurement scandal, the subcommittee heard testimony from 14 witnesses, conducted more than 150 interviews, and reviewed thousands of pages of documents. The investigation resulted in numerous recommendations for changes in the Small Business Administration's Section 8(a) program as well as the Ethics in Government Act, many of which have already been implemented.

The subcommittee's 1½ year investigation of the Wedtech scandal culminated in the issuance of a 172 page report in May of 1988. The report, which was endorsed by the full subcommittee, made specific findings of wrongdoing and made recommendations for legislative and administrative action to avoid future Wedtechs. The subcommittee worked with the Small Business Committee to incorporate several of these recommendations in the section 8(a) reform bill which was enacted into law this year.

B. Independent Counsel Act

As part of its responsibility to reauthorize the independent counsel law, the subcommittee conducted an oversight investigation and hearing on the way in which the Justice Department was implementing the law. Many abuses were uncovered. In response, the subcommittee drafted a bill reauthorizing the statute that also addressed numerous problems that had emerged in the past 5 years. The bill was passed overwhelmingly by the Senate; a similar bill was passed by the House. Subcommittee Chairman Levin was chairman of the conference on the competing versions of the bill. The Conference Report was agreed to by both houses of Congress, and it was eventually signed by President Reagan.

C. Ethics Investigation of Attorney General Meese

The subcommittee closely examined whether or not U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese complied with the Ethics in Government Act and the standards of conduct for federal officials. The Attorney General appeared before the subcommittee to respond to questions about his financial disclosure statements and recusal policy in light of his financial involvement with Franklyn Chinn, an individual alleged to be involved in the Wedtech procurement scandal. The subcommittee reviewed the Attorney General's limited partnership to determine whether unreported loans or gifts were made to Mr. Meese through the partnership.

The subcommittee issued a Majority Staff report in March of 1988 on the Meese Partners account which then Attorney General Edwin Meese held with former Wedtech Director Franklyn Chinn. Questionable trading practices were identified by the subcommittee. The report was forwarded to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for further investigation, and the subcommittee has been advised that the SEC has identified major problems in the enforcement of securities regulations and is considering the issuance of new regulations in this area.

D. Value Engineering

The subcommittee reviewed the use of value engineering in federal procurement on a government-wide basis. Value engineering is a technique by which significant sums of money (up to $78 for every spent) can be saved by a coordinated second look at the purchase of an item or system. The subcommittee held a hearing on this subject, the result of which was the issuance by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of a circular establishing a governmentwide value engineering program. The subcommittee also prepared a report on value engineering and circulated it to the head of every agency for referral to their respective procurement offices.

E. Ethics

The subcommittee reviewed that portion of the Ethics in Government Act which permits the compartmentalization of Executive Branch agencies for purposes of the 1-year, post-employment lobbying ban and held a hearing in June of 1987. An example of the effect of compartmentalization is the division of the Executive Office of the President into nine separate agencies, thereby permit-

ting a former Director of the Office of Management and Budget, for example, to lobby the head of the Council on Economic Advisers or the U.S. Trade Representatives during the 1-year cooling-off period.

In 1988, the subcommittee worked closely with the Judiciary Committee in getting the Post-Employment Lobbying Bill passed by the Senate and in negotiating a compromise version with the House which was then passed by both houses. The bill was vetoed by the President.

G. Oversight of Food Safety Inspection

The subcommittee investigated the management of meat and poultry inspection by the Federal Government's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and held one day of hearings.

H. Chemical and Biological Warfare

The Majority Staff of the subcommittee issued a preliminary report in May of 1988 on problems in the Defense Department's management of safety in its chemical and biological warfare (CBW) program. As a result of that report, the subcommittee held hearings on the problems. At the hearings DOD made commitments to improve the program, including having mandatory safety procedures and inspections for labs conducting biological defense research.

I. Medical Lab Testing

At the request of Senator Cohen, the subcommittee conducted a thorough investigation on the issue of inaccurate medical lab testing. As a result of those hearings, Senators Cohen and Levin introduced a comprehensive reform bill which was referred to the Labor and Education Committee. The subcommittee worked closely with the Labor and Education Committee and the House Energy and Commerce Committee in drafting the bill that finally passed Congress and was signed into law.

J. Office of Government Ethics Reauthorization

The subcommittee held two days of hearings in conjunction with its responsibility to reauthorize the Office of Government Ethics. One day of hearings commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Ethics in Government Act and explored the state of Executive Branch Ethics—its record, management, and accomplishments. As a result of those hearings, Senators Levin and Cohen introduced a reauthorization bill (S. 2344) which was intended to strengthen the office and clarify current authority. After passage of that bill by the Senate, the subcommittee worked with the two committees on the House side which had joint jurisdiction over the bill in fashioning the final legislation which was signed into law.

K. Civil Monetary Penalties.

S. 1014, a bill to increase civil monetary penalties based on the effect of inflation, was referred to the subcommittee for consideration. The subcommittee held a hearing on the bill, worked with the sponsor, Senator Lautenberg, in fashioning amemdments as result of the hearing, and reported the bill to the full committee in September of 1988.

L. "Whistlerblower" Protection

Although S. 508, the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1987 sponsored by Senator Levin, was referred to the Civil Service Subcommittee for consideration, the subcommittee staff assumed primary responsibility for moving the legislation. The subcommittee staff revised the bill in light of comments by the Administration and other comments made at the hearings on the bill and drafted the Committee report after the bill was passed by the Committee. Subcommittee staff took the lead role in negotiating a compromise version of the bill with the House, which was then unanimously passed by both houses but unexpectedly vetoed by the President.

M. Oversight of Defense Department Ethics

In light of the revelations in the operation "Ill Wind" defense procurement scandal, the subcommittee held a hearing on the DOD ethics program. Several lapses were revealed, and the subcommittee urged the Defense Department to tighten its ethics guidelines and strengthen its enforcement efforts.

N. Federal Advisory Committee Act

The subcommittee worked closely with the full Committee in preparing for the full Committee hearings on FACA. The subcommittee focused on the Strategic Defense Initative Organization advisory committees and identified several witnesses to testify on the numerous problems and mismanagement in SDIO program.

O. Regulatory Negotiation

The subcommittee worked closely with the full Committee in preparing for the full Committee hearings on regulatory negotiations. The subject of the hearings was Senator Levin's bill to promote the use of regulatory negotiation among Executive Branch agencies. Following that hearing, the full committee reported Senator Levin's bill, with amemdments. The bill passed the Senate, but did not pass the House.

Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia

Chairman: Jim Sasser

Ranking Minority Member: John Heinz

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia was created as a successor to the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia and the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations in the 99th Congress. The former subcommittee was created as a successor to the Committee on the District of Columbia, following the Senate committee reorganization at the beginning of the 95th Congress.

The subcommittee is the Senate's principal representative in carrying out the charge to the Congress in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution "to exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases

whatsoever" over the District of Columbia, the place selected by Congress as the seat of government.

Other oversight functions of the subcommittee are derived from paragraph k(2)(B) of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate providing for the study of the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of agencies, departments, and programs of the Government.

The administration's policy of detecting and curbing waste, fraud, and abuse in the Federal Government continues to be the theme of the subcommittee's activities as it has pursued several areas of investigation with the aid of the General Accounting Office.

The subcommittee's approach to various issues regarding the District has emphasized that the principal responsibility for the development and execution of municipal policies and programs rest with the local government. In essence, this means a minimum of involvement by the Congress, except where the Federal interest warrants.

The subcommittee maintains an awareness of the desire of the Congress, as expressed in Public Law 93-198, the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (Home Rule Act), to cooperate and work with elected, appointed and other officials of the municipal government to assure maximum autonomy and success of Home Rule in the Nation's capital.

The chairman of the subcommittee, through his alternate, serves as an ex-officio capacity on the 12-member National Capital Planning Commission. This independent agency is responsible for the location and size of public buildings in the National Capital Region. The Commission meets once a month.

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO SUBCOMMITTEE

S. 47 (Moynihan), to establish a grant program for the purpose of creating additional prison facilities or expanding existing facilities to alleviate the overcrowding resulting from the increase in drug crime convictions.

S. 49 (Moynihan), to amend section 203 of the Federal property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to establish as a priority the conveyance of surplus Federal property for use as correctional facilities to alleviate the shortage of prison space resulting from increase in drug convictions.

S. 68 (Trible), to require the District of Columbia to reimburse Fairfax County, and Prince William County, for costs incurred in relation to the Lorton prison.

S. 144 (Inouye), to amend the District of Columbia Code to provide for the service of psychiatric nurse practitioners and psychiatric nurse clinical specialists on the District of Columbia Commission on Mental Health.

S. 149 (Inouye), to provide for the service of clinical social workers on the District of Columbia Commission on Mental Health.

S. 257 (Dixon), to correct imbalances in certain States in the Federal tax to Federal benefit ratio by reallocating the distribution of Federal spending, and for other purposes.

S. 585 (Durenberger), to provide relief to State and local governments from Federal regulations.

S. 863 (Kennedy), to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.

S. 1381 (Roth), to improve cash management by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1530 (Sasser), to extend for five years the authorization granted under the State and Local Government Cost Estimate Act of 1981.

S. 1612 (Hatch), to provide for the disposition of unclaimed property in the custody of the United States.

S. 1856 (Sasser), to amend chapter 25 of title 44, United States Code, to provide an authorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission program, and for other purposes.

S. 1992 (Heinz), to promote intergovernmental and interagency cooperation in the development of groundwater policy.

H.R. 3933, to amend and extend the authorization for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE REPORTS BY SUBCOMMITTEE

S. Rept. 100–78. Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1987 (S. 328). May 20, 1987.

S. Rept. 100–330. National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987 (S. 1856). May 9, 1988.

S. Rept. 100–362. Cash Management Improvement Act of 1987 (S. 1381). May 26, 1988.

S. Rept. 100–475. Protecting Our Nation's Ground Water: The Need for Better Program Coordination. Aug. 10, 1988.

HEARINGS BY SUBCOMMITTEE

Prompt Payment Act Amendment of 1987 hearing in Washington, D.C., by full Committee. March 19, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–629.

Local Fiscal Impact of the Loss of General Revenue Sharing hearings in Kingsport and Nashville, Tennessee, and Washington, D.C. June 22, 24, and 25, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–280.

Cash Management Improvement Act of 1987 hearing in Washington, D.C. July 22, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–197.

Reauthorization of the State and Local Government Cost Estimate Act of 1981 hearing in Washington, D.C. July 30, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–192.

Safety and Soundness Standards in the Mail Order Prescription Industry hearing in Washington, D.C. August 5, 6, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–228.

Resolving Catastrophic Health Programs in the Medicare Program hearing in Nashville, Memphis, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. August 27, 28, and 29, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–365.

Management and Financial Deficiencies in Federal Mine Reclamation Programs hearing in Washington, D.C. October 23, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–469.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987 hearing in Washington, D.C. December 17, 1987. S. Hrg. 100–488.

Job Training and Employment Services hearing in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. March 11, 1988. S. Hrg. 100–646.

Fraud Hotline Services: An Overview hearing in Washington, D.C. April 19, 1988. S. Hrg. 100–788.

Protecting Our Nation's Ground Water: The Need for Better Program Coordination in Washington, D.C. April 22, 1988 and May 19, 1988. S. Hrg. 100–792.

NOMINATION HEARINGS BY COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE

Don W. Wilson, of Michigan, to be Archivist of the United States. Hearing held by full Committee on October 20, 1987. Confirmed by Senate on November 20, 1987.

Frank Ernest Schwelb, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court Appeals for the term of 15 years. Hearing held by full Committee, chaired by Senator Sasser, on February 26, 1988. Confirmed by Senate on April 15, 1988.

Cheryl Long, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Court for the term of 15 years. Hearing held by full Committee, chaired by Senator Sasser, on February 26, 1988. Confirmed by Senate on April 15, 1988.

Eric H. Holder, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years. Hearing held by full Committee, chaired by Senator Sasser, on September 8, 1988. Confirmed by Senate on October 11, 1988.

Mildred M. Edwards, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years. Hearing held by full Committee, chaired by Senator Sasser, on September 8, 1988. Confirmed by Senate on October 11, 1988.

SUBCOMMITTEE LEGISLATION BECOMING PUBLIC LAW

Prompt Pay Act Amendments of 1987, S. 328. Introduced by Chairman Sasser, on January 20, 1987. Passed the Senate by a vote of 86–0 on October 9, 1987. Passed House of Representatives by voice vote on September 23, 1988. Signed into law on October 17, 1988 (Public Law 100–496).

National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendment Act of 1987, S. 1856. Introduced by Chairman Sasser on November 5, 1987. Passed Senate by voice vote on June 13, 1988 (Public Law 100–365).

Subcommittee on Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting

Chairman: Lawton Chiles

Ranking Minority Member: Warren Rudman

The Subcommittee on Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting was established at the beginning of the 100th Congress to assist the full Committee on legislative and oversight activities relating to matters of budget and accounting, government information and associated regulatory affairs, and open government issues. The Subcommittee was further responsible for matters involving the reau-

thorization of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy created by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, oversight activities associated with the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Sunshine Act, and the Freedom of Information Act.

Senator Lawton Chiles chaired the subcommittee. Senator Rudman was the ranking minority member. Senators Nunn, Levin, and Bingaman were the other majority members, Senators Stevens and Heinz, the other minority members.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

Ten bills were referred to the subcommittee. Eight were Senate bills, two were Senate resolutions. On behalf of the full Committee, the subcommittee worked on S. 1647, the Former President's Act of 1987. The subcommittee also worked on the Computer Security Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-235), legislation which was within the Committee's jurisdiction but was deliberated upon the Senate floor without a committee referral. The subcommittee held thirteen days of hearings. Ten were related to oversight activities; three to specific legislative proposals.

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 2215, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and to make amendments to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act became Public Law 100-679. The bill: (1) provided permanent authority for appropriations to OFPP; (2) clarified the role of the Administrator of OFPP to initiate policy and prescribe regulations, procedures, and forms relating to procurement; (3) established a Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to help manage a Government-wide procurement regulation: (4) reestablished a Cost Accounting Standards Board within OFPP to be chaired by the Administrator; and, (5) enacted into law a set of procurement integrity rules.

H.R. 145, the Computer Security Act of 1987, became Public Law 100-235. While this legislation was not formally referred to any Senate Committee, the Subcommittee's oversight work on the Paperwork Reduction Act led to active involvement in the full Senate's deliberation on this legislation. The legislation enacts into law certain measures to protect the vast amount of data which the American people entrust to the computer systems of the Federal Government.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE FULL COMMITTEE

S. 1647, the Former President's Act of 1987, was approved by the Committee June 27, 1988. A hearing was held by the Subcommittee on March 3, 1988. The 100th Congress was the fifth Congress in which legislation to reform the benefits former Presidents receive has been introduced and acted upon by the Committee. The bill limited the amount of the allowance for office staff and pensions former presidents may receive and limited automatic secret service protection to five years, after which it has to be justified in terms of need.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee held hearings on the following pieces of legislation:

S. 1647, Former President's Act of 1987. (March 3, 1988)

S. 2215, Reauthorization of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1988. (March 25, 1988)

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

The Subcommittee held oversight hearings on the following subjects:

Paperwork Oversight: Internal Revenue Service Forms W-4 and W-4a. (March 6, 1987)

Illegal Alien Felons: A Federal Responsibility. (March 12, 1987)

Federal Accounting of Seized Cash in Federal Agencies. (March 13, 1987)

Preventing and Caring for Low Birth Weight and Developmental Disabled Babies. (March 21, 1987)

Paperwork Oversight: The Florida Demonstration Project on Research Productivity. (April 14, 1987)

Prison Projections: Can the U.S. Keep Pace? (July 21, 1987)

Review of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986; Joint Hearing with Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. (May 4, 1987)

Personal Sureties Under the Miller Act: Inadequate Payment Protection for Small Business Construction Subcontractors. (August 11, 1987)

The Federal Government's Forfeiture Program: Seized Cash and Forfeited Property Management. (September 25, 1987, and June 23, 1988)

Oversight of the Government in the Sunshine Act. (April 19, 1988)

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